

REGNER, A.; SLAMA, I.

State of equilibrium in the reaction of iron with titanium dioxide
in a molten state. Coll Cz chem 25 no.3:837-841 Mr '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Institut für anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Prag.
(Iron) (Titanium oxides)

SLÁMA, I

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Anorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy
of Science -- Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 4, 1963, pp 985-990

"Acid-Base Reaction of Copper (II) Ions in a Fusion
with an Alkalinitrate."

SLAMA, I.

Reaction of cobalt(II)-ions in alkali-nitrate fusion. Coll
Cz Chem 28 no.4:1069-1072 Ap '63.

1. Institut für anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

SIAMA, I.

Reaction of a metaphosphate with a bromide in an alkaline-nitrate melt. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.10:2810-2813 O '63.

1. Institut für anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

SLAMA, I.; MALA, J.; REGNER, A.

Oxidation of thallium (I) ions with chlorine in the eutectic solution of lithium and potassium chloride. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.3:904-907
Mr '65.

1. Institut für anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prague. Submitted April 29, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLAMA, I; REGNER, A.

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 3, March 1966, pp 970-978

"Oxidation of chloride ions using Cu_2 ions in melting
mixtures of potassium chloride and zinc chloride."

SOCHA, Josef; BASNAK, Vlastimil; SLAMA, Josef; BURIANEK, Ludevit; KREMR, Milan; HRABOVSKY, Vaclav; MICHAEL, Radil, inz.; ONDRACEK, Jaroslav; PEKTOR, Vladimir, inz.

Conference of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society on the present conditions and outlook for development of the tanning industry. Kozarstvi 12 no.12:371-373 D '62.

1. N.p.Svit, Otrokovice (for Socha, Basnak).
2. N.p. Svit, Gottwaldov (for Slama).
3. N.p. Kozeluzne, Bosany (for Burianek).
4. Vyzkumny ustav kozedelny, Otrokovice (for Kremer, Hrabovsky, Michael, Ondracek and Pektor).

SLAMA, I.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SLAMA, I.

Institute of Anorganic Chemistry of the Czechoslovak Academy
of Sciences (Institut für anorganische Chemie der
Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, 1963, pp 2810-2813

"Reactions of Metaphosphate with Bromide in a Alkalinitrate
Fusion."

SLAMA, J.

A. Lejcek, B. Dolezal, and R. Reska's Cost Accounting in the Food Industry; a book review.
p.165. (Prumysl Potravin. Praha. Vol. 6, no. 3, 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

Blahos, Jaroslav

Determination of aluminum and van in titanium alloys.
Met listy 19 no.1:51-52 Ja'64.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, Praha.

SLAMA, Jaromir

Photometric determination of cerium in steels and fireproof
alloys. Hut listy 19 no.5:363-366 My '64

1. State Research Institute of Materials and Technology,
Prague.

SLAMA, Jaroslav, inz.

Technical, economic, and social consequences of automation.
Sklar a keramik 14 no.5:140-143 My '64.

1. Higher School of Mechanical and Textile Engineering,
Liberec.

POSPISIL, Milan; SLAMA, Jiri

Direct evaluation of total serum lipoids by flocculation.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.5:360-365 May 55.

1. Z Ustavu vseobecne a experimentalni pathologie LFMU v Erne,
prednosta prof. MUDr. & RNDr. Vilem Uher. Brno, nam. Komenskeho

2, Ustav exp. pathologie.
(LIPOPROTEINS, determination
flocculation method, direct evaluation.)

PAVLIK, Ivan; SLAMA, Jan

Problem of the current of air in cupolas. Slevarenstvi 10 no.11:432-437 N '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialu a technologie, slevarensky vyzkum, Brno.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

V. BROUCKOVA and J. SLAMA, Psychiatric Clinic and Chemical Institute
of the Medical Faculty of J.E. Purkyne University, Brno.

"Urinary 3-Methoxy-4-Hydroxymandelic Acid in Psychotics After LSD-25."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; p 208.

Abstract : Changes of this catecholamine metabolite in the urine were
determined after a single dose (240 to 360 mcg. s.c.) or prolonged
treatment (5 to 225 mcg./day perorally for 9 to 24 days) of lysergic
diethylamide in 19 psychiatric patients. Changes varied, generally in
the direction of decrease and quite strikingly paralleling urinary
creatinine trends.

1/1

OPOLSKA, J.; SLECHTA, J.

2nd copy - 1/11/47 - to be in the office in packages after 1945. Army. Navy. Air. (1945-1947) 161.

1. Jendrassikova klinika, Lekarske fakulty University J.E.
Prague v Brno a Slovensky ustav Lekarske fakulty University
J.E. Bratislava v Brno.

ZILBERMAN, I.; SLAMA, J.

Excretion of alpha-ketoacids and some precursors in phenylketonurias. Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.51:1393-1398 1965.

1. Ústav pro lékařskou chemii lékařské fakulty (University
J. E. Purkyně v Brně (prednosta doc. dr. J. Slavík, CSc.).

SLAMA, Karel, Dr., C.Sc. (Vinicna 7, Praha 2)

Pseudo-juvenilizing effect in insects. Cas entom 58 no.2:117-120
'61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Entomological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Praha.

(Insects)

SLAMA, Karel, C.Sc.

The juvenile-hormone-like effect of fatty acids, fatty alcohols, and some other compounds in insect metamorphosis. Cas entom 59 no.4:323-340 '62.

1. Insect Physiology Department, Entomological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha 2, Vinicna 7.

SLAMA, Karel, CSc.

Physiology of sawfly metamorphosis. Pt. 2. Cas entom 61 no.3:
210-219 '64.

1. Department of Insect Physiology, Institute of Entomology,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 2, Na Foliance 5.

CA SLAMA, L.

23

1
A newer knowledge on paper. Ludovít Slama. Chem.
Zvesti 6, 304-404 (1950).—A lecture. Jan Miska

1951

SLÁMA, L.

Wet-strength paper. Ludovít Sláma. Chem. Zvesti 6, 325-34 (1952).—Production of wet-strength paper with melamine and urea resins is described. Jan Micka

SLAMA, L.

3501. Simple photometer for quantitative evaluation of paper chromatograms in reflected light. J. Fellegi and L. Slama (Res. Inst. Cellulose, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Zvesti*, 1956, 10 (6), 314-320. The chromatogram is moved over a slot through which it is illuminated, and the intensity of the reflected light is measured by means of two selenium photocells. By the registration of the intensity of the reflected light, curves are obtained on which the heights of the max. are proportional to the log. of the concn. of the substance on the chromatogram. By adjusting the electric circuit, linear data can be obtained. D-Galactose, D-glucose, D-mannose, L-arabinose, D-xylose and L-rhamnose were determined in quantities of 10 to 100 μ g. J. PELIKAN

SLAMA, L.; POLCIN, J.; BULLA, I.; POLONYI, J.

Polarographic analyzer of SO_2 in boiling solutions. Bul
VUPC 6 no.1: 3-21, 163.

POLCIN, J., inz. CSc.; SLAMA, L., inz.; BULLA, I., inz.

Polarographic continuous analyzer of sulfur dioxide. Sbor
cel pap no. 7:245-258 '62.

SLAMA, Ludovit

Measurement and control of the flow of liquids. Tech praca
16 no.11:895-896 N '64.

SLAMA-KAZAKU, T. [Slama-Cazacu, T.]

Some peculiarities in the dialogue of small children. Vop.psikhol.
7 no.2:97-106 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut psikhologii Akademii Rumynskoy Narodpoy Respubliki,
Bukharest.

(Children--Language)

SLAMA-CAZACU, T.

"Psychological studies." Vol. 4. Reviewed by T. Slama-Czazcu.
Rev psihologie 9 no. 4: 579-581 '63.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] The author examines the manifold correlations existing between the working process and lingual communications. So far, labor psychology had not taken into account the necessities and the effect of communication. The following factors would possibly contribute to the improvement of communication: the choice of signals in a way corresponding to working conditions, the proper selection of signals, the code to be made to correspond accurately for every means of communication, learning of the code, fixing the sphere of activity of the specialists of signalization, establishing better conditions for reception, eliminating superfluous communication, etc. Nineteen references, including 2 Hungarian, 1 German, 3 Russian, 3 Rumanian, and 10 Western.

Contributions to Lingual Communications During Work.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] The author examines the manifold correlations existing between the working process and lingual communications. So far, labor psychology had not taken into account the necessities and the effect of communication. The following factors would possibly contribute to the improvement of communication: the choice of signals in a way corresponding to working conditions, the proper selection of signals, the code to be made to correspond accurately for every means of communication, learning of the code, fixing the sphere of activity of the specialists of signalization, establishing better conditions for reception, eliminating superfluous communication, etc. Nineteen references, including 2 Hungarian, 1 German, 3 Russian, 3 Rumanian, and 10 Western.

Abstract: [Author's English summary] The author examines the manifold correlations existing between the working process and lingual communications. So far, labor psychology had not taken into account the necessities and the effect of communication. The following factors would possibly contribute to the improvement of communication: the choice of signals in a way corresponding to working conditions, the proper selection of signals, the code to be made to correspond accurately for every means of communication, learning of the code, fixing the sphere of activity of the specialists of signalization, establishing better conditions for reception, eliminating superfluous communication, etc. Nineteen references, including 2 Hungarian, 1 German, 3 Russian, 3 Rumanian, and 10 Western.

1/1

Slama - 1964, submitted

Attempt to define the psycholinguistic methodology. Rev
psychologie 11 no.1:119-127 '65.

"History of psychology" by Angiola Massucco Costa. Reviewed
by T. Slama-Gazacu. Ibid.:129-130

1. Institute of Psychology of the Rumanian Academy. Submitted
November 10, 1964.

SIAMA, CAZACU, Tatiana

Activity in the field of psychology in Hungary. Rev pathologie
9 no.1:147-157 '63.

SLAMAL, J.

"Jiri Trunecek's Zvukova technika (Sound Technique); a book review." P. 160.

SEDLOVACI TECHNIKA. (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi). Praha, Czechoslovakia,
Vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

SLAMANOV, G. D.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Heat-Resistant Concrete on Portland Cement for Supporting Constructions."

19/9/50

Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Constructions - TsNIPS.

SC Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Special Zoology. Insects. P
Biology and Ecology.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96448.

Author : Cepelak, J., Slameckova, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Results of Collecting Carrion Flies of the
Genus Sarcophaga in Various Localities of the
Zobor Mountain near Nitre.

Orig Pub: Biol., 1957, 12, No 12, 915-927.

Abstract: The fauna of the carrion flies (CF) of the Zobor
Mountain (587) represents an intermediate phase
between the lowland steppe portion and that of
the Carpathian Mountains. In all, 24 species
were registered. The greatest variety of CF
was found on the mountain summit. Lowland forms
were found also in the very summit, but they

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/24/2000

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... exclusively of southern origin. The CF are
rarer on the open sections of the slopes, as
well as in the great solid masses of the forest.
Mass multiplication of the CF is associated with
silkworm and other moths, on which the sarco-
phaga species develop, is accompanied by growth
in numbers of the carrion flies. The author
thinks that some species of the Sarcophaga
(S. misera, S. uliginosa, S. Shutzei) play a role
in limiting the propagation of the gypsy moth and
the pine silkworm. -- From the authors' resume.

Card 2/2

SLAMECKOVA, M.

Contribution to the knowledge of the occurrence of species and dynamics of blow-flies in the headwater area of the Nitra River.

BIOLOGIA (Slovenska akademia vied)
Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol. 14, no. 5, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. VOL. 9, no. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

SLAMECKOVA, Maria

Further information on the blowflies (Sarcophagidae, Diptera) of the wider environs of the city of Nitra. Biologia 15 no.2:110-116 '60. (REAL 9:5)

1. Katedra zoologie Vysokej školy poľnohospodarskej Nitra.
(Slovakia--Blowflies) (Diptera) (Sarcophagidae)

SLAMACKOVA, Maria

The flesh flies (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) from the area of Velky Inovec.
Biologia 15 no.9:699-705 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Katedra zoologie Vysokej skoly polnohospodarskej, Nitra.
(FLIES)
(DIPTERA)
(CZECHOSLOVAKIA--SARCOPHAGIDAE)

SLAMECKOVA, Maria, prom. biol.

Distribution of blowflies (Sarcophagidae, Diptera) in some places
of southern and eastern Slovakia. Biologia 16 no.8:586-595 '61.

1. Vysoka skola polnohospodarska, katedra zoologie, Nitra.

(BLOWFLIES)

SIAMEN, J. (Martin, Chirurgická katedra SUDL.)

Open cardiectomy. Rozhl. chir. 37 no.4:236-240 Apr 58.

1. Kardiografické středisko Chirurgické katedry SUDL v Martine,
předseda MUDr. P. Steiner.

(HEART, surg.

open heart surg. (Cz))

SHAMEN, J.

9. Neuropsychological Assessment in Childhood A.
Gulik, Chief (Veduch) Psychiatric Institute of Pediatrics
(Pediatricheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.
10. Epilepsy in the Case Histories of a Neurology Unit
K. K. K. Chief (Veduch) Department of Neurology
(Neurologicheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow and A. Shamen
pp 667-668.
11. Appearance of Depressive Conditions During Apomorphine
Treatment of Insane Patients E. G. G. Chief (Veduch)
Director (Prednositel) Psychiatric Institute of Pediatrics
(Pediatricheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.
12. Plasma Protein Level and Long-term after Gynecologic
Surgeon E. D. Chief (Veduch) Department of Gynecology
(Ginekologicheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.
13. Spontaneous in Otolaryngology J. J. J. Chief (Veduch)
SMD Bratslavskiy; pp 667-668.
14. Therapeutic Problems of Cancer of the Oral Cavity
J. J. J. Chief (Veduch) Department of Radiology
(Radiologicheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.
15. Pay Aspects of Pericarditis Correlated with the
Malignant or Benign Involving Bone Disease A. A. Chief (Veduch)
K. K. K. Chief (Veduch) Department of Pathology
(Patologicheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.
16. Problems of Pathology as Expressed by Three Years
Observation Period I. I. Chief (Veduch) Department of Pathology
(Patologicheskaya katedra) SSSR, Moscow; pp 667-668.

SLAMEN, J.; MEDLA, F.; STEINER, P.

Effect of anoxia on the level of potassium and sodium in experimental conditions. Bratisl. lek. listy 41 no.8:471-476 '61.

1. Z Chirurgickej katedry Slov. ustavu pre doskolovanie lekarov v Martine, veduci doc. MUDr. P. Steiner.

(ANOXIA exper) (POTASSIUM metab) (SODIUM metab)

STEINER, P.; KULISEK, D.; SLAMEN, J.; BIRINGER, A.; MEDLA, F.

Experiences with surgical treatment of aortic stenosis.
Bratisl. lek. listy 63 no.3:169-172 '63.

1. Chirurgická katedra SUDL a Kardiochirurgické stredisko
v Martine, veduci doc. dr. P. Steiner.
(AORTIC STENOSIS) (HEART SURGERY)
(HEART, MECHANICAL)

84597

Z/014/60/000/009/002/007
A205/A026

9.4310 (2104,1143,1160)

AUTHORS: Holoubek, Jaroslav, Engineer and Slaměna, Karel

TITLE: Novel AF Transistors "TESLA 105-107NU70"

PERIODICAL: Sčelovací technika, 1960, No. 9, pp. 330 - 333

TEXT: The "Tesla" Electronic Equipment Plant in Rožnov developed and introduced the production of germanium n-p-n junction transistors type "105NU70" - "107NU70" with collector losses of 125 mw. These transistors are fully corresponding with, in some cases even surpassing, parameters of p-n-p junction transistors type "OC70", "OC71" and OC75 produced abroad by the firms "VALVO", "Mullard" or "Telefunken". The "105NU70" - "107NU70" are varying in their current-amplification factors and are suitable for d - c, af and impulse amplification, for af generators, measuring instruments, etc. The base is made of a monocrystalline p-type germanium slice, the emitter and the collector are made of n-type germanium. The entire system is hermetically enclosed by a metal envelope, filled with silicone vaseline for better heat dissipation. The wiring and dimensions of the novel transistor type are shown in Figure 1. The base whisker is in the center, the collector whisker is marked with a red spot on the envelope. Major parameters of all three novel transistors, measured at an

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A205/A026

Novel AF Transistors "TESLA 105-107NU70"

outside temperature of 25°C, are listed in Table 1 (cutoff values are given between parentheses). Compared with corresponding foreign types, Czechoslovak transistors have twice the cutoff frequency and lower noise factors. Figures 2 - 4 show the dependence of the h_e parameter on the collector-emitter voltage at constant collector current, Figures 5 - 7 show the dependence of the h_e parameter on the collector current at constant collector-emitter voltage. The equivalent circuit for the novel transistors in common-base connection is given in Figure 8, average values for individual resistances are listed in Table 3. Characteristics of the novel transistors in common-base connection are plotted in Figures 11 - 13, characteristics in common-emitter connection are plotted in Figures 14 - 16. Cutoff values measured at an outside temperature of 25°C are listed in Table II. Figure 9 shows the dependence of the maximum permissible loss on the outside temperature, Figure 10 shows the dependence of the maximum collector-emitter voltage on the internal impedance between base and emitter. The dependence of the coefficient k_3 (increase of the collector-base residual current at an emitter current of zero / I_{CBO} /) on the temperature of the junction is

Card 2/3

SLAMINKA, J.

"With a song for the hearts of our workers." p. 156.

ZELEZNICAR. (Ministerstvo dopravy). Praha, Czechoslovakia, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6,
August 1959.
Uncla.

SLAMOVA, D.; RYSANKOVA, M.

Some improvements of working conditions for nurses in a pediatric dermatological ward. Cesk. dermat. 37 no.5:348-350 0 '62.

1. Kozni oddeleni Detske fakultni nemocnice v Brne-Cernych Polich,
prednosta dr. J. Rovensky.
(DERMATOLOGY) (PEDIATRICS) (NURSING) (CLOTHING)

SLAMOVA, EVA

✓ Paper chromatography in the analysis of magistrally prepared powders. I. Jakubec, Věra Lašková, and Eva Slámová (Farmaceut. fak., Brno, Czech.). *Farmácula* 23, 2

137-43(1956).—Paper chromatography of aminopyrine (I), antipyrine (II), acetylsalicylic acid (III), phenylephrine (IV), codeine (V), phenacetin (VI), and quinine (VII) in pharmaceutical powders is described. Chromatography is carried out in the solvent system iso-PrOH-H₂O-NH₃ (15:85:10) or MeOH-H₂O-NH₃ (10:90:10). I, II, III, V, and VI were detected with FeCl₃ (10 g. in 90 ml. water + 10 ml. AcOH) and K₂ ferricyanide (1 g. in 100 ml. water) 1:1, VII and IV with Dragendorff reagent or under ultraviolet light. The method is more advantageous than the usually used Stas-Ott's extn. method. K. Macek

SLAMOVA, J.; KRCHNAVA, B.

Contribution to the treatment of sclerokeratitis. Cesk. oftal.
21 no.4:305-308 J1 '65.

1. Liecebna pre tuberkulozu v Novom Smokovci (riaditel A. Krchnavy,
prom. lek.; veduci oddelenia MUDr. J. Velicky, CSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. ZEMKA, L. HLAVKA and M. ŠÍPÁK. Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology of the School of Pharmacy of Comenius University (Katedra biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceutické fakulty Univerzity Komenského) Bratislava and Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences of Charles University (Katedra biochemie přírodovědecké fakulty Univerzity Karlovy) Prague.

"Debromination of Bromal and Narcobarbital in Vitro."

Prague, *Ceskoslovenská Farmacie*, Vol 12, No 1, Jan 1963: pp 25-28.

Abstract [English summary modified]: in vitro debromination of 2 bromide preparations by tissue homogenate of rat and pig liver; argentometric titration and potentiometric end-point determination. No great effect of heat, but glutathione and cysteine act as catalysts. Two tables, 6 graphs; 12 references: 1 Czech thesis, 11 Western.

VRTILEK, Vladimir; SLAMOVA, Ludmila; APPELT, Jiri

Changes in the cholesterol content of the body in mice after
alloxan-induced diabetes. Scr. med. fac. med. Brunensis 36
no.1/2:55-60 '63.

1. Katedra lekarske chemie lekarske fakulty University J.E.
Purkyne v Brne Vedouci prof. dr. Oktavian Wagner Katedra
biochemie a mikrobiologie farmaceuticke fakulty University
Komenskeho v Bratislave Vedouci prof. DrMr. Antonin Jindra.
(ALLOXAN DIABETES) (CHOLESTEROL)

F-1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67056

Author : Freslova, A., Slamova, M.

Inst : -

Title : Application of the Tellurite Test According to Sula's
Method for Detecting Microcolonies of Tubercular Micro-
bacteria on Egg Cultures.

Orig Pub : Rozhl. tuberk. a nemocech plicnich, 1957, 17, No 2, 137-
139.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SLAMPA, Mojmir, inz.

Steel protection by diffuse aluminizing. Normalizace 11 no.2:44-46
F '63.

1. Kralovopolska strojirna, Brno.

SLANIA, O.

"The development of Frydek-Mistek.

p. 19 (Czechoslovak Geographical Society) Vol. 63, no. 1, 1958 Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

SLAMPA, Otokar, dr

Ways and directions of the maritime trade of Czechoslovakia.
Tech gosp'morska 12 no.11:322-323 N '62.

1. Uniwersytet, Brno.

SLAMPA, O.

Seventh National Congress of the Polish Geographical Society. Sbor.
tem 68 no.3:269-270 '63.

SUBRT, P.; SLANAR, V.

"New machinery in flame-welding and oxygen-cutting."

p. 573 (Strojirenska Vyroba) Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

SLANAR, Vaclav

Oxygen-acetylene cutting machines. Tech prace 14 no.3:239-244 Mr '62.

1. Choteborske kovodelne zavody, n.p., Chotebor.

18 5100

24118
Z/034/61/000/008/005/005
E073/E535

AUTHORS:

Šlancar, Fr., Engineer and Kovanicová, Věra, Engineer
High-vacuum furnace for metallographic investigations

TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.8, pp.582-583

TEXT:

There is generally a shortage of satisfactory designs of laboratory vacuum furnaces permitting the following: rapid achievement of a vacuum of the order of 10^{-5} mm Hg, high accuracy of the temperature setting, possibility of controlling the speed of the temperature rise of the specimen, reliability of choosing various methods of cooling the specimens, possibility of choosing and easy maintenance. The authors describe a tubular tilting furnace. It consists of a tilting heating jacket (quartz tube), a furnace, a vacuum distribution system, a control system and a metering system. Fig.2 shows a sketch of the tilting heating jacket which consists of a quartz tube of 30 mm inner diameter 1, which is sealed on one side, whilst on the other side it is conically ground. A maximum temperature of 1100°C can be achieved. The temperature in the quartz tube is monitored by a chromel-alumel thermocouple 3. The specimens are placed onto a molybdenum

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High-vacuum furnace for ...

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trough 2, the smooth surface of which also forms a slide-way for moving the specimens into the cooling medium. On the open end the quartz tube is connected to a brass tilting head 5. A cooling jacket with circulating water 4 is placed near the open end of the quartz tube so as to prevent untightness caused by the high temperature of the quartz tube. The tilting head has several functions, namely, it interconnects the silicon tube, the container with the cooling medium and the vacuum system. The tapered connection between the head and the vacuum system permits tilting the entire heating jacket about its horizontal axis and making the specimen 6 slide into the active space of the furnace also measuring the temperature in the active space of the furnace also passes through the tilting head. The glass container for the cooling medium 7 is also connected to the head by means of a tapered ground joint. As a cooling medium substances can be used which have a lower vapour tension than 10^{-5} mm Hg. In the given case silicon oil was used. A sketch of the vacuum system is shown in Fig.3. The active space of the tilting furnace can be connected with the outside atmosphere or with an inert medium by

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High-vacuum furnace for ...

24148

Z/034/61/000/008/005/005
E073/E535

means of the cock 5. During preliminary evacuation, the rotary pump 2 is connected with the active space by means of the cock 7 and, after reaching a high vacuum, further evacuation is by means of a diffusion oil pump 1 opening the cock 6 and closing the cock 7. This arrangement permits changing the metallographic specimen without interrupting the operation of the vacuum pumps. The combination of the rotary oil pump with a delivery of 7 m³/hour with a diffusion oil pump with a delivery of 30 litre/sec permits attaining a vacuum of 2×10^{-5} mm Hg. Fig.3 also shows the tilting heating jacket 3 and the ionization tube 4. The tubular resistance furnace of a maximum output of 1 kW is provided with rollers which rest on guides; this permits moving the heating jacket nearer or further away from the furnace. The furnace can be fixed into any position by means of a push handle. The output of the furnace is semi-automatically controlled by means of a compensation regulator, the circuit diagram of which is shown in Fig.4 (1 - resistance furnace of 1 kW, 2 - thermocouple of the control system, 3 - "compensation drop controller" with holding contacts, 4 and 4a - regulating transformers, 5 and 5a -

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High-vacuum furnace for ...

24148

Z/034/61/000/008/005/005
E073/E535

voltage relays, 6 - ammeter). The control pick-up is a Pt-Rh-Pt thermocouple placed as close as possible to the heater filament so that the thermal inertia of the system is as low as possible. On connecting the furnace, the regulation transformer 4 is set to pass a current which is required for the given speed of heating of the specimen or is set to a maximum. Switching off and switching on of large current causes considerable thermal fluctuations. Therefore, by connecting the regulating transformer 4a the controlled current is reduced to a value which is just sufficient to compensate thermal losses. As a result of this the temperature fluctuations of the furnace are reduced very effectively. Due to the fact that the heat has to flow through a thermal resistance, a layer of air and the silicon tube, the thermal fluctuations are equalized so that the specimen temperature remains practically constant. The temperature in the active space is recorded by means of a millivoltmeter. Up to 10^{-3} mm Hg a high voltage discharge vacuum meter is used, higher vacuum values are measured by means of an ionization vacuum meter. The description of the apparatus is supplemented by practical instructions on its

Card 4/6

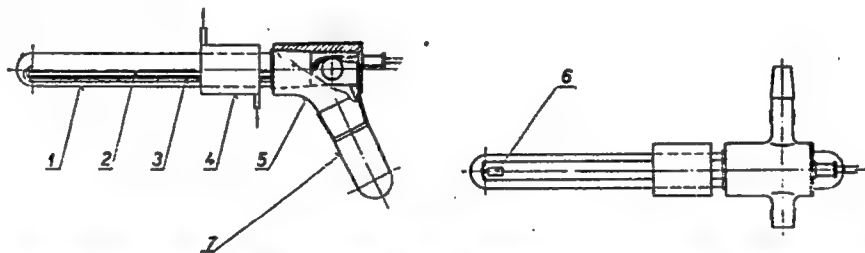
High-vacuum furnace for ...

24118
Z/034/61/000/008/005/005
E073/E535

operation.. By means of this equipment it is possible to carry out the following: 1) Annealing in vacuum or in an inert atmosphere; 2) quenching from a certain temperature by tilting the heating jacket about the horizontal axis; 3) thermal etching of metallographic specimens; 4) oxidizing polished cuts by feeding O_2 or air into the chamber. Compared to Soviet equipment described by M. G. Lozinskiy, the here described furnace has a number of advantages; it permits quenching directly in vacuum and the furnace can be taken apart very quickly. There are 4 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: ČSAV, Ústav jaderného výzkumu (Institute for Nuclear Research, ČSAV)

Fig.2



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Z/034/61/000/011/004/007
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Šlancar, F., Engineer and Novotný, V.

TITLE: Cathodic etching of metals

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no. 11, 1961, pp. 818 - 821

TEXT: Cathodic etching is performed by bombarding the exposed surface of a specimen with accelerated positive ions of a gas (usually an inert gas but oxygen and ionised air has also been used for the purpose). This method has several advantages, particularly in the case of radioactive materials. Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic sketch of the equipment for cathodic etching used by the authors. It consists of the following four main parts: the work-chamber 1; vacuum system 4, 5 and 6; pressure vessel containing argon and a system for regulating its flow 2 and a high-voltage DC source 3. A more detailed sketch of the working chamber is shown in Fig. 2, where 2 and 9 are vacuum seals, 5 is a focusing coil, 12 are the connections to the thermocouple vacuum meter and 13 are the leads to the rotary pump. The etching space is limited by a glass cylinder 4, the anode 5 and the cathode 8.

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Cathodic etching of metals

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The external glass cylinder has a diameter of 76 mm, the anode and the cathode are made of pure aluminium and are of 12 and 45 mm in diameter, respectively. The argon is fed into the pressure vessel through the pipe 10. From there it flows to the anode, in the indicated direction, through the internal glass cylinder 6, which serves as a screen for catching the atomised metal. At a certain Ar pressure the gas between the electrodes will become ionised and the positive ions will be accelerated towards the specimen 7. From the bottom part of the working space the gas is sucked away by means of a diffusion and rotating pump through the piping 14. The heat generated when the ions impinge on the specimen is removed by intensive cooling with running water 11. The anode is protected from contact by the personnel by means of the perspex cover 1. The magnetic coil serves for focusing the charged particles and permits achieving high current values. The vacuum system (shown in Fig. 1) consists of the glass piping, the rotary pump 5 and the diffusion pump 4. The Ar pressure is measured by means of a Soviet-produced "thermal-cross" vacuum meter, which permits measuring vacuum in the range of 1 to 10^{-4} mm Hg. The Ar supply

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Cathodic etching of metals

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is from a 3-litres capacity flask with 150 atm. pressure. Control of the argon flow is by means of a throttle (brass rod with a hole of 0.1 mm diameter) and a needle valve. Pressure control of the order of μ Hg can be obtained by means of this arrangement. The DC high-voltage source is an X-ray 50 kV 2.5 mA source, the polarity of which can be reversed. Several hundred specimens of uranium, stainless steel, magnesium, copper, brass and zinc were etched by means of this device and, particularly for uranium, the results were very favourable. A greater contrast in the microstructure was achieved by applying oxidation directly after terminating the cathodic etching. The total time required for obtaining a high-quality etched specimen was about 15 min in the case of uranium; the exposure time of the microphotographs could be shortened from 1 hour to 0.5 sec. The method permits determining reliably the grain size, and difficulties arising when observing with polarised light (change of the grain size caused by rotation of the analyser) do not occur in this case. An advantage of the equipment is also the fact that etching conditions can be easily determined and

Card 3/5

Cathodic etching of metals

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approximately the same etching conditions can be used for almost all commercial metals. The thus-etched surfaces are suitable for observation, regardless of the magnification, both for optical- and electronmicroscope observations. The device is particularly useful for metals for which no satisfactory results can be obtained by current methods. A disadvantage is the relatively high temperature of the etched specimen (200 °C), which can be reduced by good contact of the specimen with the cooled cathode and by reducing to a minimum the etching time. There are 14 figures, 1 table and 10 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references quoted are: Ref. 1 - D. Armstrong, P.E. Madsen and E.C. Sykes - Journal of Nuclear Materials, 1, 1959, no. 2; Ref. 3 - T.R. Padden, F.M. Cain - Metal Progress, 103, 1954, p. 66; Ref. 7 - T.K. Bierlein - Cathodic vacuum etching of uranium - H W 2676, 1954; Ref. 9 - I.B. Newkirk, V.G. Martin - Trans. ASM, 50, 1958, p. 572

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderného výzkumu ČSAV
(Institute of Nuclear Research of the ČSAV)

Card 4/5

KROHOVA, M.; SLANCAR, F.; VACEK, M.

The conference "Effect of radiation on substance".
Jaderna energie 8 no.8:298-300 Ag '62.

()

Z/038/62/000/007/004/006

AUTHORS: Šlancar, F., Novotný, V.

TITLE: Structural changes of uranium
during thermal cycling

PERIODICAL: JADERNA ENERGIE, no. 7, 1962, 239

TEXT: The aim of this work was the evaluation of structural changes of uranium by metallographic methods and to try to give an explanation of the mechanism of these changes. Commercial quality natural uranium in the cast, rolled, rotary forged and extruded state was used for the investigation. Thermal cycling in the alpha phase was carried out in the temperature range of 50-550°C up to 2000 thermal cycles $\overline{t. c.}$. Structural changes were investigated statistically by means of special instruments and of normal metallographic microscope. The mechanism of structural changes was investigated with the aid of the high temperature microscope in individual phases of the thermal cycles. In the experimental work the main attention was paid to the grain decay during

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Z/038/62/000/007/004/006

Structural changes of uranium during...

thermal cycling, and to the origin of microcracks, since various explanations of these phenomena are reported in the literature. Original grain of uranium decays during thermal cycling. The percentage of decayed grains varies directly with the number of cycles up to 600 t. c. The grain size varies no more above this number of cycles. From the analysis of microcrack positions it is evident that they are on the grain boundary. The origin and spreading of microcracks may be influenced by inclusions, namely of UO₂-type, by complexes U /OCN/ and other. After further thermal cycling microcracks originated at the inclusions are spread into matrix material. The microcrack number and length varies directly with the number of thermal cycles. The results reached with the samples of various technological treatment demonstrate a substantial influence of the kind of uranium production on the origin of microcracks. The Report of the Inst. Nucl. Res./UJV No. 622.

Card 2/2

TRUCHLY, Jan; SLANCAR, Frantisek

Metallographic identification of inclusions in uranium metal.
Jaderna energie 9 no.9:281-285 S'63.

1. Ustav jaderného výzkumu, Československá akademie věd,
Praha.

L 40676-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) PF-4/
Pu-4 ES/WL/JD/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5005406 Z/0065/65/000/001/0020/0033 31
38
B

AUTHOR: Slancar, F.; Shlantsar, F.

TITLE: Structural changes in uranium¹¹ due to thermal cycles

SOURCE: Kovove materialy, no. 1, 1965, 20-33

TOPIC TAGS: uranium structure, uranium heat treatment, cyclic heat treatment, grain polygonization, boundary slip, uranium wire, uranium cyanate inclusion, reactor fuel

ABSTRACT: After criticizing previous studies on the structural changes in uranium under cyclic heat treatment, the present paper describes experimental tests on 99.82 % pure U specimens — 4mm diameter extruded wire, 4.15mm diameter forged wire, and shapes 30 mm in diameter. The first two types were heat treated at 720 C, quenched in water and then annealed at 500 C for two hours. They were then examined for internal slip and twinning, boundary slip, grain polygonization, and micro cracks. Methods of preparing metallographic samples of each type of test material are described, including electrolytic polishing, ion bombardment, and buffing with diamond paste, all conducted in apparatus developed at the CSAV Ustav jaderného výzkumu (Nuclear Research Institute). Structural changes were studied with a heat microscope (modified at the same institute) over a range

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005406

from 80 to 550C, maintained for 13 minutes and followed by quenching in oil for two minutes. The heat cycles were arranged in a special apparatus in which the temperature rose from 50 to 550 C in 12 minutes, with the maximum maintained for 10 minutes. The results are given in a series of metallographic photomicrographs and show that coarse-grained U is highly deformed in each time cycle, but fine grained metal shows no discernible deformation. Boundary slip was very noticeable in fine-grained U. Grain polygonization occurred equally in both 90 μ and 70 μ average grain sizes, which are most widely used in reactors, and increased through 800 time cycles, but the grain size did not change from that point up to 2000 cycles. Micro cracks were found to originate in occlusions of U(OCN) and spread to the grain boundary, then progressed between grains. These cracks lengthened as the time cycles increased, and formed dense networks after 1600 or 2000 cycles. Orig. art. has: 18 photomicrographs, 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV, Rez near Prague (Nuclear Research Institute, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2 *gr*

L 45057-65 EWP(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/ENG(m)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pi-4/Pr-4/
Ps-4/Pu-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009172

UR/0236/65/000/001/0133/0136

AUTHOR: Slanciauskas, A.; (Shlanchyuskas, A.A.) Zukauskas, A.; (Zhukauskas, A.A.)

TITLE: Experimental study of the ²¹heat transfer and momentum in the wake of a plate

SOURCE: AN LitSSR Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskoye, khimicheskoye, geologicheskoye i tekhnicheskoye nauki, no. 1, 1965, 133-136

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, momentum, turbulence number, Prandtl number, Reynolds number

ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to an experimental study of the turbulence number Pr_T , a boundary condition used in heat transfer calculations. Pr_T was determined from the heat and momentum transfer in the wake of a plate. It was assumed that the structure of the wall turbulence remains the same in the wake of a thin plate immediately behind the latter. Transformer oil was chosen as the working medium. The Re number, determined from the length of the plate, varied between 7×10^4 and 1.5×10^5 ; the Pr number, from 90 to 170. Treatment of the experimental data showed that in each case the experimental data are described by a normal distribution of random values. This is in complete agreement with the data obtained by other investigators for the case of air flow. The results for the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009172

2
distribution of velocities and temperatures were more reliable in the center portion of the wake, since the edges of the wake were affected by a slight increase in the velocity of the flow caused by the presence of boundary layers at the channel walls and on the plate. The Prandtl turbulence number was found to range from 0.8 to 1. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR
(Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, TD

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 MB

SLANEC, Frantisek

Action plan of the Czechoslovak air line. Letecky obzor 7
no.8:235 Ag '63.

SIANOV, K

"Cooperators in the village of Kirkovo are marching toward a richer, cultural life",
p. 107, (VOZROJDAJESKO ZEMSTVO, Vol 6 #3, Mar. 1951, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Vol 2 #8 Russian Accessions,/Library of Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

TKACHEV, V. V.; SLANEVSKIY, A. V.; ROZENBERG, V. I.; OGANESOV, V. N.

Classification of cylindrical pebbles in tube mills. Trudy
Giprotsement no. 26:63-74 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SLANGENBERT, E. P.

23111 Nekotoryye ekologicheskiye problemy, svyazennyye s zaseleniem ptitsami
polezashchitnykh nasazhdeniy. Zool. Zhurnal, 1949, vyp. 4, C. 307-16. -
Bibliogr: 17 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

L 27795-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EMP(j)/EPR Pc-l/Pr-l/PS-l RPL WW/IM
S/0191/65/000/002/0043/0043

ACCESSION NR: AP5004316

AUTHOR: Slani, I.I.; Kutyani, G.I.

TITLE: The relative low-temperature properties of plastic films

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 43

TOPIC TAGS: plastic film, polymer film, frost resistance, film strength, polymer orientation, plasticizer content

ABSTRACT: The mechanical stability of plastic films was measured at -20 to -60C to relate their low temperature service properties to the type of polymer, direction of orientation and amount and type of plasticizer. The specimens were tested according to GOST 8974-59 by cooling to the selected temperature in 10 mins., bending in the test chamber to 180° angles, and evaluating stability from the presence or absence of cracks developed under a 1 kg load. High-pressure polyethylene, polyamide PK-4 (nylon film), polyethylene terephthalate and polypropylene were not affected by -60C temperatures, low-pressure polyethylene was damaged at -60C, and cellophane and conventional polyvinyl chloride film containing 45% dibutyl phthalate failed at -42C. Polyvinyl chloride films exhibited higher stability when tested in the direction of orientation than in a crosswise

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L 27795-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004316

direction, and stability increased with the amount of plasticizer. Polyvinyl chloride films plasticized with a mixture of dibutyl phthalate and phthalic esters of C₂-C₉ alkanols were more stable than films plasticized with dibutyl phthalate alone.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

L 11610-66 EWT(m)/T/EWR(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6001500 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0038/0040

AUTHORS: Slani, I. I.; Kutyanin, G. I.; Aleksandrov, K. N. 4/1

ORG: none B

TITLE: Study of the properties of varnished and plated polymeric films

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: protective coating^{4.55}, polymer, varnish, tensile strength, elastic modulus / PK-4 polyamide film, PETF-20 polyethylene terephthalic film

ABSTRACT: This study involved the improvement of physical and mechanical properties, and the weatherproofing of: 1) polyamide¹⁵ films of uniaxial elongation PK-4; 2) polyvinyl films with a complex plasticizer; 3) polyethyleneterephthalic films PETF-20.¹⁵ Protective varnish¹⁵ or metallic coating was employed. Two-component polyurethane¹⁵ lake, consisting of polyisocyanate and polyhydroxy compounds, was used as varnish¹⁵ coating; aluminum applied by vacuum spraying was tested as metallic protective coating. Rigidity, tensile strength, elongation at breaking point, and elasticity modulus of treated and untreated films (before and after aging) are compared. It is concluded that rigidity and tensile strength of treated films before and after aging are considerably improved. Elastic properties of the treated films are not affected. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 11/

UDC: 678.01:027.5

SLANI, I.I.; KUTYANIN, G.I.

Testing the resistance of polyvinyl chloride films to light
and heat aging. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no.11: 29-33 II '65
(MIRA 19:1)

SLANI, M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Social Sciences-Serials

The work of the Yugoslav delegation at the ILO session. pg 10 YUGOSLAV TRADE UNIONS.
(Central Council of the Confederation of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia) Belgrade.
(Monthly bulletin; English edition).

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol 1, no 13, November 1952.
UNCLASSIFIED.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of High-Molecular
Substances

D-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3620

Author : Lipatov, Yu.S., Kargin, V.A., Slanitskiy, G.L.

Inst : Physicochemical Institute, imeni L.Ya., Karpov, Moscow

Title : Investigation of the Orientation in High-Polymers. 1. Amorphous Polymers

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 5, 1075-1081

Abstract : A determination of the heat of dissolution and a study of the vapor sorption were made for oriented and unoriented films of polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polymethyl metacrylate, and cellulose acetate (the latter also in the form of acetate silk). The results obtained show that the orientation of the first three polymers decreases the packing density, and orientation of the cellulose acetate causes it to increase. This is explained by the kinetic nature of the re-grouping processes of the molecules upon orientation and their dependence on the flexibility of the chain, on the magnitude of the intermolecular forces, and on the deformation conditions.

Card : 1/1

INDEX AND ORDER																										INDEX AND ORDER																									
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<p>2185 Radiotherapy of Dupuytren's Contracture. J. Slanina. Casopis Lekaru Ceskych 87, 887-71(1948)(in Czech).</p> <p>An account of the results of treatment of 104 cases of Dupuytren's contracture with the radium bomb is presented. The contents of the bomb were 3,016 mg of radium; a filtration of 0.5 mm Pt + 5 mm Cu was included; the first series consisted of six daily treatments of 200 r and the total dose was 1,200 to 7,000 r, according to the extent and duration of the disease. A second series of 1,000 to 1,200 r was given after an interval of three months, and thereafter 200 r were given 4 times at 3 to 6 monthly intervals, where necessary. Out of 11 patients who received a minimum total dose of 2,000 r during the first stage of the disease (induration without actual contracture), 8 were cured; of 15 patients treated during the second stage (contracture of one or two fingers with marked flexion), and receiving a minimum of 3,000 r, 4 were cured and 8 were improved. For the third stage (advanced contracture with joint changes and impossibility of voluntary flexion or extension), surgery was considered to be the method of choice.</p>																																																			
<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>INDEX AND ORDER</p>																																																			

JANOTA, O.; DOBIAS, J.; SLANINA, J.

Cerebro-cutaneous angiomatosis; contribution to the etiology of
Sturge-Weber's disease. Neur. & psychiat. cesk. 13 no.6:294-316
Dec 50. (CJML 20:8)

1. Of the Neurological and Psychiatric Department of the Hospital
in Bulovka Prague VIII (Head--Prof. O. Janota, M.D.) and of the
Roentgenological Department (Head--Head Physician J. Slanina, M.D.).

SLANINA J.

Klinické a centrální roentgen. /Clinical and central roentgenographic
service/ Cas. lek. česk. 89:28 14 July 50 p. 805-6

NAI

REF 19, 5, Nov. 50

SLANINA, J.; DVORAK, V.

Antihistaminics in postirradiation syndrome. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.
40:1098-1100 2 Oct 1953. (CJML 25:4)

1. Of the Roentgenological Department (Head--J. Slanina, M.D.) and of
State Radiotherapeutic Institute (Head--F. Vadura, M.D.), State District
Hospital, Prague-Bulovka.

JIRSA, M.;SLANINA, J.;DUBEN, L.

Localization of foreign bodies with ultrasonics. Cas. lek. cesk.
92 no.52:1411-1412 18 Dec 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Of the First Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. M. Netousek, M.D.)
of Charles University, Prague and of the Roentgen Department (Head
--J. Slanina, M.D.) of Prague-Bulovka District Hospital and of the
Research Institute of Heavy Industry, Prague.

SLANINA, J., Dr; KUBICKOVA, I., Dr; SEHR, A., Dr

Use of hydrogen peroxide in irrigoscopy. Cesk.roentg. 9 no.2:69-70
June 55

1. Z roentgen. oddeleni statni obvod. nemocnice Praha 8-Bulovka.
Prednosta: prim. Dr Josef Slanina

(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,
in irrigoradioscopy)

(CONTRAST MEDIA
hydrogen peroxide in irrigoradioscopy)

(INTESTINES, radiography
irrigoradioscopy, use of hydrogen peroxide)

SLANINA, J.; KUBICKOVA, I.; SEHR, A.

Use of tannic acid in irrigoscopy. Prakt. lek., Praha
35 no.15-16:364-365 20 Aug 55.

1. Z roentgen. oddeleni Statni obvodni nemocnice Praha 8
Bulovka, prednosta prim. Dr. J. Slanina.

(FLUOROSCOPY

of intestines with tannin in enema barium)

(INTESTINES, radiography

fluoroscopy with tannin in enema barium)

(TANNIN

in enema barium, use in fluoroscopy of intestines)

SLANINA, Josef, MUDr.; LINC, Rudolf, MUDr.

Os sesamum genus distale fibulare. Cesk. roent. 10 no.2:
61-64 June 56.

1. Z rentgen. katedry UDL (predseda prim. Dr. J. Slanina) a z
anatomickeho ustavu Lekarske fakulty KU v Praze (predn. prof.
Dr. L. Borovansky).

(SESAOID BONES,
of distal end of fibula, x-ray & anat. aspects (Cz))
(FIBULA)

SLANINA, Josef, MUDr.; BEJBLOVA, Olga, MUDr.

Triopaque, a new contrast medium in urography. Cesk. roent.
10 no.2:81-83 June 56.

1. Z klinicke zakladny rentgen. katedry UDL, Praha 8. Bulovka.
Prednosta prim. Dr. J. Slanina.

(CONTRAST MEDIA,

sodium acetrizate in urography (Cz))

(URINARY TRACT, radiography

contrast media, sodium acetrizate (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/10 Radiology Oct 59

2048. THE ROENTGEN THERAPY OF STERILITY - A meddőség röntgentherápiája - Slanina J. Prágai Bulovka-kórház Orvosi Továbbképző Intézet Röntgenosztályának, Prága - MAG. RADIOL. 1957, 9:4 (243-244)

The author has obtained good results in the treatment of sterility in both women and men by irradiation of the hypophysis with 3x100 r. from the temporal region. In men, biopsy of the testicles is indispensable before the treatment. Though spermiograms showed no amelioration, wives of irradiated husbands became pregnant.

Györgyi - Budapest (XIV, 10*)

SLANINA, J. Dr. (Praha 14, Budejovicka 30.)

Minimum age limit of x-ray technicians; results of questionnaire survey.
Pracovní lek. 9 no.4:346-347 Sept 57.

1. Rentgenologická katedra Ústavu pro doskolování lékařů v Praze,
prednosta prim. MUDr. Josef Slanina.

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY

minimum age limit of x-ray technician (Cz))

SLANINA, Josef, MUDr.

In-patient section of roentgenological departments. Cesk. rentg.
11 no.3:207-209 Aug 57.

1. Rentgen. katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze, predseda
prim MUDr J. Slanina.

(HOSPITALS,

in-patient section of roentgenol. department (Cz))

SLANINA, Josef, Dr.

Mobile table for salpingography. Cesk. rentg. 11 no.3:210-212 Aug 57.

1. Klinicka zakladna rentgen, katedry UDL prednosta prim. MUDr
J. Slanina, Praha 8-Bulovka.

(FALLOPIAN TUBES, radiography
mobile table for salpingography (Cz))

SLANINA, Josef, MUDr.; SIMON, Leon, Dr. (techn. inz. arch.)

The light room. Cesk. rentg. 12 no.1:51-53 Mar 58.

1. J. S., Praha 14, Budejovicka 30)

(ROENTGENOGRAPHY

light room adjoining dark room, advantages (Cz))

SLANINA, J. Dr. (Praha 14, Budejovicka 30)

Why don't we have enough x-ray technicians. Cesk. rentg. 12 no.1:
57-58 Mar 58.

1. Rentgenologicka katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze,
Iredmpsta Iro,- dr- Kpsef Slanina.

(ROENTGENOLOGY

shortage of x-ray technicians in Czech. (Cz))

SLANINA, Josef (Praha 14, Budejovicka 30.)

Legislation on the work of roentgenologists in Poland. Cesk. rentg.
12 no.2:129-130 June 58.

1. Klinicka zakladna rentgen, katedry Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru,
prednosta prim. MUDr. J. Slanina, Praha 8-Bulovka.
(ROENTGENOLOGY, legislation
in Poland (Cz))